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In three months without  
striking a blow, he was master  
of Italy and Pompey, with a  
small force barely escaped from  
BRUNDISIUM across the ADRIATIC

He secured Sicily and  
Sardinia through his  
lieutenants. He crossed the  
Pyrenees into Spain and in a brief

Campaign of only 40 days, perhaps the most brilliant in all his career, extricated himself from apparent certain destruction, and forced the surrender of the entire opposing army. All Spain now declared for him. On his way back he received the submission of Masilia (Marseille). Eleven days were spent in Rome in administrative work.

49 BC

Age 51

Caesar crossed Rubicon, Civil War began. He occupied Italy.

The Battle of ILLERDA was won  
Nearer Spain was won.

Massilia surrendered

Caesar was made dictator  
for 1st time.

Jan. 19, 49 BC

Marc Antony and Q. Cassius Longinus fled to Caesar & the senate expelled them). Caesar assembled his army and asked for the support of the soldiers against the Senate. The army called for action, and on Jan. 19, 49 BC Caesar crossed the RUBICON, the stream bounding his province, to enter Italy. Civil

war was begin

August  
49 BC

## DURANT

After securing Rome, Caesar led an army to Spain, partly to ensure the renewal of its grain exports to Italy; partly to forestall a rear attack when he marched to meet Pompey. In SPAIN, as in Gaul, he made serious blunders in strategy. For a time his outnumbered army faced starvation and defeat; but, as usual, he redeemed himself by brilliant improvisation and personal bravery. By altering the course

of a river he turned blockade to counterblockade; he waited patiently for the entrapped army to surrender, though his troops fretted for action; at last the Pompeians gave in, and all Spain came over to Caesar. Returning toward Italy by land, he found his way blocked at Massilia by an army under Lucius DOMITIUS, whom he had captured and released at CORFINIUM.

Aug. 49 BC

A lightning Campaign secured Spain for Caesar and he then crossed to Greece.

At DYRRHACHIUM (DURAZZO)  
he suffered a loss.



49BC - 47BC

CASSIUS

QUINTUS CASSIUS LONGINUS d 45BC

He and ANTONY as tribunes in 49BC,  
vetoed the attempts of the senate to deprive  
Julius Caesar of his army. When the  
senate overrode the tribunes on Jan. 7  
49BC; Cassius and Antony fled to Caesar  
who crossed the Rubicon and began  
the civil war. After Caesar's triumph, Cassius  
was given (47BC) a post in northern Spain.  
There was a rebellion against him,  
and Caesar had to come from Italy to put  
it down. Cassius died in a shipwreck (45BC)

49BC

Caesar's lieutenant was  
TREBONIUS against  
Marseilles

Caesar again demanded an interview with Pompey and designated BRINDISI for the meeting. Caesar put floats into the harbor to prevent Pompey from attacking. As a countermeasure Pompey filled large freighters with armed three-story towers. He drove the freighters against Caesar's works. Caesar abandoned all attempts at negotiations and concentrated on war. Pompey & his troops left the harbor and escaped to Asia.

Caesar proceeded to Spain

49 BC

Mark Antony was tribune.  
He later commanded Caesar's  
left wing at PHARSALLUS (48 BC)

49 BC

Aug 49 BC Lightning Campaign

In Spain AFRANIUS, <sup>recruited Spanish</sup> an officer of Pompey's almost conquered Caesar in a battle at LERIDA, because Caesar lost important bridges in a rain storm and could not attack or retreat. But he was ultimately able to cross the river and attack.

There was a naval battle at Marseilles, in which Caesar's fleet vanquished the enemy. Caesar forced AFRANIUS'S army up a hill

& cut off their food supply. Some of the enemy soldiers deserted to Caesar's camp but there was a fierce battle, which Caesar won, taking Afranius's army and releasing the soldiers to return to their own homes. BRUTUS led Caesar's fleet against the Massilians and Marseille's capitulated to Brutus. CURIO, (Caesar's general) went to Africa to fight Pompey's forces under VARUS, but took too small an army. Caesar's legions were badly defeated. Many were killed. CURIO was killed on the battlefield. Caesar maintained control of Italy & Europe while Pompey's forces gathered strength in Africa.

49 BC

After an election in which Caesar's enemies were placed in control, Caesar's friends & members of the tribune came to Caesar at RAVENNA. In Rome, POMPEY and his friends divided control of the Roman Empire. All thoughts of the people, sacred and secular, were taken away. On hearing this, Caesar addressed his troops & told them of the wrongs done him. They promised to defend him & the liberty of the Roman citizens. ROSCIUS &



LUCIUS CAESAR came to Caesar at RIMINI,  
where he had advanced with his soldiers  
(one legion - rest were in Gaul) & entreated  
him to disband his Army for the sake  
of unity within the State. Caesar asked  
the messengers to request a conference for  
Caesar with POMPEY. They did, but POMPEY  
refused to see Caesar until he disbanded his  
Army. Caesar took several towns around  
RIMINI. One of POMPEY's generals had taken  
GUBBIO. Caesar sent several cohorts there  
under charge of CURIO. Pompey's men  
withdrew & the town people cheered Caesar's  
troops.